

FIRST EDITION ROCHEFORT.

The Irreconcilable and His Career—Le Figaro, "La Lanterne," "La Marsaillaise"—A Red Republican Demagogue.

Henri Rochefort, who has been the direct cause of the recent tumult in Paris, is still a young man, and began life as a theatrical critic, from which position he drifted into that of a writer for the "Charivari," or Paris Punch, a weekly periodical which is as funny as it dare without incurring the risk of suppression.

In the "Chronique of the Figaro," therefore, it was that Rochefort gradually established himself as one of the keenest masters of satire in the French capital. On every possible point he brought to bear a vindictive and unscrupulous antagonism to the existing order of things, ridiculing the Emperor, ridiculing the Empress, ridiculing the Prince Imperial, and habitually holding up to the scorn and derision of the people the Napoleonic dynasty and all its accompaniments, motives, and movements.

So M. Villenestant parted with Rochefort, and the latter, thrown upon his wits again, conceived the idea of publishing a journal of his own, in the conduct of which he would be free from the trammels of antagonistic personal interests. His first application to the Government for permission to start a journal was, as a matter of course, refused, and it was not until there was a change in the law regulating the press that he was able to make a beginning.

In the early part of January, 1868, the Government had submitted to the Corps Legislatif the draft of a new press law. The first section of the law declared that henceforth the French press should be free, but its subsequent provisions contained so many oppressive restrictions that the liberal and independent journals declared the existing order of things preferable, and called upon the representatives of their party in the Corps Legislatif to reject the measure in toto.

As soon as the new law was promulgated, a swarm of new papers sprung up all over France. By the 1st of July, 1868, sixty-four new journals, nearly all weeklies, had been established in the departments, while to the press of Paris alone were added seven new dailies and twenty-three new weeklies. The new journals responded to the demands of the people, and a more defiant tone was manifested by them than had been heard for years past.

Among the new weeklies established in Paris was one by Rochefort, with the title of "La Lanterne." It was published in pamphlet form, and consisted entirely of short paragraphs, into which the writer threw all the bitterness of his heart as well as all the brilliancy of his style. He pounced eagerly upon the "dark spots" of the second empire, raking Paris over and over to gather up all the scandals affecting the imperial family, as well as making the most sarcastic use of the failures and oppressions of the Government that the perverted ingenuity of reckless red republicanism could devise.

The heavy sentences imposed by the Sixth Chamber of the Correctional Tribunal of Paris upon Rochefort made it necessary for him to conduct its publication and distribution secretly for a time, and finally left him no alternative but flight.

Rochefort repaired to Brussels, where he was received with some show of enthusiasm, and continued for months thereafter to issue "La Lanterne" from that point and Aix-la-Chapelle alternately. It was now necessary for him to resort to the most ingenious devices to smuggle across the frontier the hundred thousand copies which for a long time failed to meet the demand. But he was equal to the emergency, and "La Lanterne," printed on thin tissue paper and concealed in all inconceivable fashions, was sent through the lines of watchful emissaries and still scattered broadcast over Paris.

Being given to understand that he was included in the amnesty which was extended in 1869 to the greater number of political offenders, Rochefort announced himself as a candidate for the Corps Legislatif at the supplementary elections of November, and started for Paris. As soon as he had crossed the border, he was arrested by the police; but the Emperor interposed in person and ordered his release. On the 7th of November, 1869, he entered Paris, not as much of a martyr as he had hoped to be.

At the opening of the session on November 29 Rochefort was not present to respond to the hisses which greeted his name when it was called, but he soon after assumed his seat and took the oath of allegiance to the empire, with the mental reservation of the right to violate it as soon as the opportunity should be presented. The failure of the proposed demonstration of October 26 against the unwarranted postponement by the Government of the opening of the session had thinned out the ranks of the irreconcilables, until Raspail was left alone on the extreme left, and Rochefort embraced him and was embraced in return.

This was fortunate for France, but it was far from gratifying to the artful demagogue whose career we are sketching. As soon as he had returned to the capital, he had projected a new journal, which it had been his intention to bring out early in December. The first number, however, did not make its appearance until the new year; but when it was once upon the new year, it was almost as eagerly sought after as had been "La Lanterne" before it.

"There are singular people in the Bonaparte family whose ambition cannot be satisfied, and who, seeing themselves positively thrown into the shade, spend their lives in plotting for their own excitement. As seems to be likely at present, there were conflicts between the Municipal Guard and the people, and between Rue St. Martin and Rue Vieille du Temple. At sundown the fighting appeared to be generally suspended, and the people seemed as if waiting to see what would result from the new Ministerial changes.

Prince Pierre thought fit to take offense at this article, and sent to Rochefort a note closing with these words:—"I reside at No. 59 Rue d'Anteuil, and I promise you that if you present yourself you will not be told that I am out." On the afternoon of January 10, two of Rochefort's assistants presented themselves at the Prince's residence, to act as seconds in a contemplated duel between the Prince and Pascal Groussier, another member of the staff of "La Marsaillaise," who had ventured to relieve his superior of the quarrel with the Emperor's cousin. The latter was not satisfied with this arrangement, and during the altercation which ensued, Victor Noir, one of the messengers, was shot by the Prince and died as soon as he was fairly out of the house.

way and he was obliged to proceed to the chamber of the Corps Legislatif alone.

"La Marsaillaise" of the day following the killing of Victor Noir contained an inflammatory article signed by Rochefort, and commencing with the words, "I have had the weakness to believe that a Bonaparte could be other than an assassin," and the demand for it was so great that it is said 400,000 copies of it were sold. On the same day, January 11, a communication from the Procureur Imperiale was laid before the Chamber, demanding the arraignment of Rochefort for outrages against the Emperor and exciting disorder and violence. The demand was referred to a committee, January 17 being fixed for the discussion upon their report.

On that day the Government was urged, on the part of the Left Centre, to abandon the prosecution, this party expressing its entire confidence in the strength of the ministry. But the suggestion was unheeded, Rochefort himself provoking the martyrdom which he courted by making a violent speech in which he declared that the ministry were determined to get rid of him as a Deputy, being unable to destroy him in any other way. While the debate was progressing, the hall of the Corps Legislatif was surrounded by immense crowds of people who were held at bay by the police. When the vote was taken, it resulted in 236 in favor of prosecution to 34 against, and the hero of the hour emerged from the hall to become the recipient of another grand popular demonstration.

The trial before the Correctional Tribunal was proceeded with at once, closing on January 23, and resulting in the sentence of Rochefort to pay a fine of 3000 francs and undergo an imprisonment of six months, but without any deprivation of his rights, either as a citizen or deputy. The result was a disappointment; the punishment was so slight in comparison with what had been anticipated, that Rochefort was again robbed of a share of the martyrdom which he so eagerly coveted. But he refused to appeal to a higher tribunal, and resolved to make the most of his opportunity. Full two weeks were suffered to elapse before any attempt was made to carry the sentence into effect, but at last a notice was served upon Rochefort to consider himself a prisoner, in obedience to the sentence of the court.

On February 7, "La Marsaillaise" contained an article, over his own signature, in which he declared his purpose not to surrender without a show of force on the part of the Government. On the same day the attention of the Ministry was called to the case in the Corps Legislatif, and M. Cremieux made a strong appeal against the arrest of Rochefort, as a wrong to his constituents. But M. Ollivier was firm, and after an exciting discussion his position was sustained by a vote of 199 to 45, which presented something of a contrast to the vote of 236 against 34, by which the arraignment of Rochefort had been ordered on the 17th of January.

It was expected that the great irreconcilable would be arrested on leaving the Chamber that day, but he was not molested until he was about entering a political meeting in the Rue de Flandre, running from Belleville to La Villette. Then came the grandest epoch of his career. While he was being hurried off to prison, his partisans assembled, and during the quarter held possession of the northeastern quarter of the city. Barricades were built, and the servile ingenuity of Baron Haussmann had rendered impossible, were erected in several streets, and the attempt of the police to carry the principal one was repulsed by the people, one of the policemen being killed outright in the assault, while the commissary who had charge of the detachment entrusted with the duty of arresting Rochefort was seriously injured. The empire, however, held such a strong vantage ground that by the close of the next day the excitement had subsided, and a counter-revolution rendered impossible, for the present at least. And now Rochefort, the prince of the irreconcilables, reposes in his cell and awaits the expiration of his six months' term of imprisonment to give Paris another sensation.

ST. DENIS AND VINCENNES. The Scene of Disturbance in Paris—Revolutionary Incidents. Belleville is a northeastern quarter of Paris, and adjoins the famous Quartier du Temple. The boulevard at Belleville, part of the Boulevard of the Emperor, passes through the streets, which are narrow and winding, having remained untouched during the demolitions effected under the direction of Baron Haussmann, and seems the only place left of old Paris in which a popular rising could be effected with success against a strong military force. M. Rochefort represented this district in the Corps Legislatif, and received at the late election about 20,000 votes. The population are principally workmen and their families. These men are all intense Republicans, and cherish the revolutionary principles which all the associations of the district inspire. Although common report assigns sinister motives to Napoleon III for leaving the section of Paris unaltered, he has not failed to take precautions against a popular insurrection. Close by stands the Casernes Francaise, capable of accommodating 100 soldiers, and so situated as to command Belleville and cause considerable destruction by its guns.

They were thrown into two large ditches opposite the northern porch. Vincenzo carried about one and a half miles east of barracks. It contains powder magazines and cavalry barracks.

1848.

How the Bioness Fought in That Year. In the revolution of 1848, La Villette saw its working men gathering in small business companies, and waiting for the work to commence; they marched down, grazing the walls of the streets which led from the Canal of St. Martin. Some of these workmen, better clothed than the others—in cloth vests, or in shirts with long skirts—marched before them, speaking in low tones, and giving words of command. They were to cheer the sections of the Rights of Man, or the Families—a sort of democratic freemasonry, instituted after 1830, by some active republicans. Crowds of students and laborers thronged the streets on the evening of the 23d of February, and, going to the offices of different newspapers, were harangued by the editors. They were fired upon by soldiers, and the first blood in the revolution of '48 was shed. The people placed the dead in umbrellas—their arms hanging from their waists—on their heads, and, with blood pouring over their heads, and dragged them by torch light to the office of the National, a trophy of approaching vengeance, brought to the cradle of the Republic. It took all the vigilance of the King's troops, and onwards to the Tuilleries, their passions, precursors of the insurrection of the morrow.

At this crisis the King, for M. Thiers to consult with him in regard to the formation of a ministry which should appease the people. M. Thiers insisted on the admission to it of M. Odillon Barrot, leader of the oldest and wisest opposition. The King consented. A proclamation to the people was drafted, sent to the police, and posted up before morning; but the people were not to be deterred. The old city people were tearing up sidewalks around the Carre Saint Martin, and building barricades. When morning came the people saw the proclamation; it was not to their liking. The new ministry needed time, but the people would not wait. At 10 o'clock in the morning the troops assembled in front of the Chamber of Deputies. There were no hope; the troops were ordered to fire, and the people fled. He abdicated in favor of his grandson, the Count of Paris, in the midst of a defeat; and a provisional government, including Lamartine, was formed, the Chamber of Deputies was forbidden to meet, the Chamber of Deputies dissolved, and Louis Philippe ran away from the exasperated people in a one-horse carriage. The people, remembering how they had been treated in 1830, were suspicious of all public men, and jealousy of authority. They were not deterred, and assembled five times in front of the Hotel de Ville, and insisted that the provisional government should report its proceedings to them every five minutes. It took all the vigilance of the King's troops, and onwards to the Tuilleries, their passions, precursors of the insurrection of the morrow.

But the outrages of anarchy were multiplied in Paris, and were not content only with persecution, vigilance, police regulations, and the National Guard. The repressive laws of the old monarchy had been broken down, and the new laws of the Republic, which were intended to give the public gatherings, and the press were dangerous weapons for the masses and against the Republic. Only the army could sustain the Government, and become odious to the people. He endeavored to obviate the danger of riot by distributing the workmen over the departments of the country. On every hand the riot was an armed mob assembled at the Luxembourg, intending to fight. General Cavaignac took command of the National Guard, and on the 23d of June an armed mob assembled at the Luxembourg, intending to fight. General Cavaignac took command of the National Guard, and on the 23d of June an armed mob assembled at the Luxembourg, intending to fight.

From every side they were joined by others, headed by agents of sedition and the clubs; the National Guard, detached to the Luxembourg, and the blood that afterwards flooded the streets of Paris; but the National Guard was slow in responding to the call of the Government. While General Cavaignac was concentrating his troops, the combat was raging on the Boulevards. Two detachments of the volunteers against the insurrection, throughout the city the terrible battle raged. The gallant Davillier, Demasse, and Lamartine were slain. On every hand the riot was an armed mob assembled at the Luxembourg, intending to fight. General Cavaignac took command of the National Guard, and on the 23d of June an armed mob assembled at the Luxembourg, intending to fight.

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SECOND EDITION FOURTH EDITION LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. GENERAL NEWS.

Emigration Movements—A Citizens' Independent Expedition Against the Indians—West Virginia Legislature—To-day's Cable Quotations. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE WEST. The St. Louis Label Case. St. Louis, Feb. 9.—The motion for a new trial in the label case of Eliza Buckley against the Republicans, which had been decided against the defendants, was overruled yesterday. The Republican proprietors took an appeal, and will carry the case to the Supreme Court.

Kansas Emigration. About two hundred Germans, the first installment of a colony of one thousand who are going to Kansas, are expected to arrive here this morning.

The St. Louis Bridge. A telegraphic connection was made yesterday with the chamber under the east pier of the new bridge, sixty-eight feet below the surface of the river, which insures greater safety to the workmen, and increases the facilities of the work. Fifty-four feet of earth have been penetrated, leaving but twenty-six feet to the bed of the work. The pier sinks about one foot per day. The work on the western pier is also progressing satisfactorily.

Attempted Murder and Suicide. ATCHISON, Kansas, Feb. 9.—Francis Bartleman shot his wife yesterday, inflicting dangerous wounds, and then blew out his own brains. He is believed to have been laboring under mental derangement.

FROM THE SOUTH. West Virginia Legislature. WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 9.—Mr. Wells' registry bill passed the House yesterday. By it the people are to elect boards of registration next fall, and it requires the Governor in the meantime to give the Democrats one member on each board.

FROM THE PLAINS. Expedition Against the Indians. SANTA FE, New Mexico, Feb. 9.—A Fort Stanton correspondent reports that on the 27th ult. the citizens organized an independent expedition of 60 men to gain pursuit of the Meackalena Apaches, under the command of Captain Buck. Dr. Spencer, Surveyor-General of the Territory, is dangerously ill.

FROM NEW YORK. Detention of Railroad Trains. NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—A train on the Morris and Essex Railroad ran off the track in the Bergen tunnel to-day, and all the incoming trains are delayed in consequence.

New York and Stock Markets. NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Stocks strong. Money easy. U. S. 5-20s, 117 1/2; 10-40s, 120 1/2; 10-20s, 120; 10-10s, 114 1/2; 10-5s, 114 1/2; 10-2 1/2s, 114 1/2; 10-1 1/2s, 114 1/2; 10-3/4s, 114 1/2; 10-1/2s, 114 1/2; 10-1/4s, 114 1/2; 10-1/8s, 114 1/2; 10-1/16s, 114 1/2; 10-1/32s, 114 1/2; 10-1/64s, 114 1/2; 10-1/128s, 114 1/2; 10-1/256s, 114 1/2; 10-1/512s, 114 1/2; 10-1/1024s, 114 1/2; 10-1/2048s, 114 1/2; 10-1/4096s, 114 1/2; 10-1/8192s, 114 1/2; 10-1/16384s, 114 1/2; 10-1/32768s, 114 1/2; 10-1/65536s, 114 1/2; 10-1/131072s, 114 1/2; 10-1/262144s, 114 1/2; 10-1/524288s, 114 1/2; 10-1/1048576s, 114 1/2; 10-1/2097152s, 114 1/2; 10-1/4194304s, 114 1/2; 10-1/8388608s, 114 1/2; 10-1/16777216s, 114 1/2; 10-1/33554432s, 114 1/2; 10-1/67108864s, 114 1/2; 10-1/134217728s, 114 1/2; 10-1/268435456s, 114 1/2; 10-1/536870912s, 114 1/2; 10-1/1073741824s, 114 1/2; 10-1/2147483648s, 114 1/2; 10-1/4294967296s, 114 1/2; 10-1/8589934592s, 114 1/2; 10-1/17179869184s, 114 1/2; 10-1/34359738368s, 114 1/2; 10-1/68719476736s, 114 1/2; 10-1/137438953472s, 114 1/2; 10-1/274877906944s, 114 1/2; 10-1/549755813888s, 114 1/2; 10-1/1099511627776s, 114 1/2; 10-1/2199023255552s, 114 1/2; 10-1/4398046511104s, 114 1/2; 10-1/8796093022208s, 114 1/2; 10-1/17592186444416s, 114 1/2; 10-1/35184372888832s, 114 1/2; 10-1/70368745777664s, 114 1/2; 10-1/140737491555296s, 114 1/2; 10-1/281474983110592s, 114 1/2; 10-1/562949966221184s, 114 1/2; 10-1/1125899932422368s, 114 1/2; 10-1/2251799864844736s, 114 1/2; 10-1/4503599729689472s, 114 1/2; 10-1/9007199459378944s, 114 1/2; 10-1/18014398918757888s, 114 1/2; 10-1/36028797837515776s, 114 1/2; 10-1/72057595675031552s, 114 1/2; 10-1/144115191350063104s, 114 1/2; 10-1/288230382700126208s, 114 1/2; 10-1/576460765400252416s, 114 1/2; 10-1/1152921530800504832s, 114 1/2; 10-1/2305843061601009664s, 114 1/2; 10-1/4611686123202019328s, 114 1/2; 10-1/9223372246404038656s, 114 1/2; 10-1/18446744492808077312s, 114 1/2; 10-1/36893488985616154624s, 114 1/2; 10-1/73786977971232309248s, 114 1/2; 10-1/147573955942464618496s, 114 1/2; 10-1/295147911884889236992s, 114 1/2; 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